Japan and China.

Our treaty relations with Japan remains unchanged. An imposing embassy from that interesting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing, but being unprovided with power for the signing of a convention in this country, no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinions which took place during their stay in this country has led to a mutual appreciation of the interests which may be promoted, when the revision of the existing treaty shall be undertaken in this convention.

I renew my recommendation of one year ago that to give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those people, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce that is destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercial world, an appropriation should be made to support at least four American youths in each of these countries to serve as a part of the official family of our Ministers there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representation of Great Britain and of some other powers. As now situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translators upon the natives of those countries, who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employees of foreign business houses or the interpreters to other foreign ministers.

The Territories.

I renew the recommendation, made on a previous occasion, of the transfer to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, of all the powers and duties in relation to the Territories, with which the Department of State is now charged by law or by custom.

A Relief Fund for Distressed Citizens Abroad.

Congress, from the beginning of the Government, has wisely made provision for the relief of the distressed seamen in foreign countries. No similar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad, other than seamen. It is understood to be customary with other governments to authorize Consuls to extend such relief to their citizens or subjects in certain cases. A similar authority, and an appropriation to carry it into effect, are commended in the case of citizens of the United States destitute or sick under such circumstances. It is well-known that such citizens report to foreign consuls, and in great numbers, and though most of them are able to bear the expenses incident to locomotion, there are some who, through accident, or otherwise become penniless, and have no friends at home able to succor them. Persons in this situation must either perish or cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners or be relieved by the private charity of our own officers who usually, even with the most benevolent dispositions, have nothing to spare for such purposes. Should the authority and appropriation asked for be granted, care will be taken to carry the beneficence of Congress into effect, that it shall not be unnecessarily or unworthily bestowed.

Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

The money received and conveyed into the Treasury during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1872, were from customs, $216,370,286 77. From sales of public lands, $2,575,714 19. From internal revenue, $139,642,177 72. From tax on national bank circulation, etc., $6,523,396 39. From Pacific railway companies, $749,861 87. From customs, fines, etc., $1,136,442 34. From fees, consular, patent land, etc., $2,284,095 92. From miscellaneous sources, $4,412,254 71 Total ordinary receipts, $364,694,229 91. From premium on sales of coin, $94,412,637 65. Total net receipts, $374,106,867 64. Balance in the Treasury June 18th, 1871, $109,935,705 19, including $18,228 35 received from unavailable sources. Total available cash, $484,042,573 15.

The net expenditures by warrants during the same period were: For civil expenses, $16,189,059 20. For foreign intercourse, $1,839,369 14. Indians, $7,061,728 82. Pensions, $28,533,402 76. For military establishments, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $35,372,157 20. For naval establishments, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy yards, $21,249,809 99. For miscellaneous, civil, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue, $42,958,329 08. Interest on the public debt, $117,357,839 72. Total exclusive of principal and premium on the public debt, $270,559,695 91. Premium on bonds purchased, $6,958,266 76. For redemption of the public debt, $99,960,263,-54. Total. $106,918,529 30. Balance in Treasury June 30th, 1872, $105,564,356 94. Total, $485,042,573 15.

The Public Debt.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year which ended June 30th, 1872, was $99,960,250 54. The source of this reduction is as follows: Net ordinary receipts during the year $364,694,229 91. Net ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt, $270,559,696 91. Total $94,134,534 00. Add amount received from premium on sales of gold in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased $245,437,089; add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year accompanied with same at the commencement of the year, $337,134,865 00; total, $99,960,-253 54. This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt. By the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal and interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued to date, not due, and deducts the cash in the treasury. As ascertained on the day of publication, the reduction was $100,544,491 28. The source of this reduction is as follows: Reduction in principal account, $99,960,003 54; reduction in unpaid interest account, $3,350,-952 96; total, $103,290,956 50; reduction in cash on hand, $2,746,465 22; total, $100,-544,491 28. On the basis of the last table, the statements show a reduction of the public debt from the 1st of March, 1860, to the present time, as follows: From March 1st, 1869, to March 1st, 1870, $87,134,782 84; from March 1st, 1870, to March 1st, 1871, $117,619,660 25; from March 1st, 1871, to March 1st, 1872, $94,895,348 94; from March 1st, 1872, to November 1st, 1872, (eight months), $64,047,237 84; total, $363,-696,969 87.

With great reduction of taxation by acts of Congress at its last session, the expenditure of the government in collecting the revenue will be much reduced for the next fiscal year. It is very doubtful, however, whether any further reduction of so vexatious a burden upon any people will be practicable for the present. At all events, as a measure of justice to the holders of the nation's certificates of indebtedness, I would recommend that no more legislation be had on this subject, unless it be to correct errors of omission or commission in the present laws, until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done, and still have sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the government, pay interest on the public debt, and provide for the sinking fund established by law. The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this comes a solemn duty to provide a national currency of fixed, unvarying value, as compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having due regard for the interest of the debtor class and the vicissitudes of trade and commerce, convertible into gold at par.

The Army.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, to be $35,799,991 82, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, to be $35,-372,157 20, showing a reduction in favor of the last fiscal year of $427,834 62. The estimates for military appropriations for the next fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1873, are $33,801,378 78. The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are submitted seperately for the fortification of river and harbor improvements, for public buildings and grounds, and the Washington acqueduct.

The affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau have all been transferred to the War Department, and requisitions have been put into execution for the speedy payment of the bounty, pay, &c., due the colored soldiers properly coming under that head.

All war accounts for money and property prior to 1871 have been examined and transmitted to the Treasury Department for final settlement. During the fiscal year there has been paid for transportation on railroads $1,300,000, of which, $800,757 was over the Pacific railroads. For transportation by water, $62,373 52; by stage, $48,975 84; for the purpose of transportation of animals, wagons, hire of teamsters, &c., &c., $924,650 64. About $370,000 have been collected from southern railroads during the year, leaving about $4,000,000 still due.

The Quartermaster has examined and transmitted to the accounting officers, for settlement $367,172 72 of aims by loyal citizens for Quartermasters' stores taken during the war. Subsistence and supplies to the amount of $89,048 12 have been issued to the Indians. The annual average main strength of the army was 24,101 white, and 2,494 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year reported were thirty-six white and fifty-four colored. The distribution of the medical and surgical history of the war is yet to be ordered by Congress.

There exists an absolute necessity for a medical corps of the full number established by act of Congress of July 28th, 1866, there being now fifty-nine vacancies, and the number of successful candidates rarely exceeds eight or ten in any one year.

River and Harbor Improvements

have been carried on with energy and economy. Though many are only partially completed, the results have saved to commerce many times the amount expended. The increase of commerce with greater depth of channels, greater security in navigation and the saving of time, adds millions to the wealth of the country and increases the resources of the Government. The bridge across the Mississippi River at Rock Island has been completed, and the proper site has been determined upon for the bridge at Lacrosse.

The able and exhaustive report made by the Commission appointed to investigate the Sutra tunnel has been submitted to Congress.

The observations and reports of the Signal Office have been continued. Stations have been maintained at each of the principal lake, seaport and river cities. Ten additional stations have been established in the United States, and arrangements have been made for an exchange of reports with Canada, and a similar exchange of observations is contemplated with the West India Islands.

Recommendations of the Secretary of War.

The favorable attention of Congress is invited to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: A discontinuance of the appointment of extra lieutenants to serve as Adjutants and Quartermasters; the adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well-defined offences, so that the inequality of sentences adjudged by courts-martial may be adjusted; the consolidation of accounts under which expenditures are made as a measure of economy; an appropriation of the money for the construction of a depot at San Antonio, the title to the site being now completed; a special act placing the cemetery at the City of Mexico on the same basis as other national cemeteries; authority to purchase sites for military posts in Texas; the appointment of commissary sergeants from non-commissioned officers as a measure for securing the better care and protection of supplies; an appropriation for the publication of the catalogue and tables of the anatomical section of the army medical museum; a reappropriation of the amount for the manufacture of breach loading arms, should the selection be so delayed by the board of officers as to leave the former appropriation unexpended at the close of the fiscal year; the sale of such arsenals east of the Mississippi as can be spared, and the proceeds applied to the establishment of one large arsenal of construction and depot, upon the Atlantic coast, and purchase of a suitable site for a proving and experimental ground for heavy ordnance, the adoption of laws which deprive inventors in the United States service from deriving any benefit from their inventions; the repeal of the law prohibiting promotions in the staff; a continuance of the work upon the coast defenses; the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13, 1866, taking from the engineers and soldiers the per diem granted to the other troops; a limitation of time for the presentation of the old war claims for subsistence and supplies under the act of July 4th, 1864, and a modification in the mode of the selection of cadets for the Military Academy, in order to enhance the usefulness of the Academy, which is inspired by reason of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the more elementary branches of learning, which they should acquire before entering the academy: also, an appropriation for a philosophical apparatus, and an increase in the numbers and pay of the Military Academy Band.

Cheap Transportation to the Seaboard

The attention of Congress will be called during its present session to various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of the Western and Southern products to the Atlantic seaboard. The subject is one that will force itself on the legislative branch of the Government sooner or later, and I suggest therefore that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information to insure equal and just legislation. A route to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic, at Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, by water, by the way of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, and canals and slackwater navigation to the Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers has been surveyed, and a report made by an accomplished engineer officer of the army. A second and third new route will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely: By an extention of the Kanawha and James river canal to the Ohio, and by the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. I am not prepared to recommend Government aid to these or other enterprises until it is clearly shown that they are not only of national interest but that when completed they will be of a value commensurate with their cost. That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country has been demonstrated by past experience, and that the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country, will require additional facilities, and cheaper ones for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide water, and that a market will be demanded in the near future, is equally demonstrated. I would therefore suggest that a commission be authorized to consider this whole question and to report to Congress at some future day for its better guidance in legislating on this important subject.

The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demands of products, and reflect much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged in their construction.

In addition to these, to facilitate commerce the building of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will no doubt be called to your attention this session. Looking to the great future growth of the country and the increasing demands of commerce, it might be well, while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon the various practicable routes for the connection of the Mississippi with the waters of the Atlantic, but the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of the route, and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer. I have not alluded to this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all the necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy herewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service, its wants and deficiency, the expenses incurred during the past year, and the appropriation for the same. It also gives a complete history of the services of the navy for the past year. In addition to its regular service, it is evident that unless early steps are taken to preserve our navy that, in a few years, the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of nearly all the great powers. With an energetic, progressive and business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad, is necessary for the full protection of their rights. I recommend a careful consideration by Congress of the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Postoffice Department.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operation of the Postoffice Department during the year. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1872, amounted to $21,915,426 37, and the expenditures to $26,658,192 31. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the increase of revenue was $1,878,380 95, or 937 per cent. and the increase of expenditures $2,268,088 23, or 929 per cent. Adding to the ordinary revenues the annual appropriation of $700,000 for free matter, and the amounts paid to the subsidized mail steamship lines from special appropriations, the deficiency paid out of the General Treasury was $3,317,765 94, an excess of $389,707 28 over the deficiency for the year 1871. Other interesting statistical information relating to our rapidly extending postal service is furnished in this report. The total length of railroad mail routes on the 30th of June, 1872, was 57,911 miles; 8,077 additional miles of such service having been put into operation during the year. Eight new lines of railway post routes have been established with an aggregate length of 2,909 miles. The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries were 24,862,-300, an increase of 4,066,582 or twenty per cent. over the number in 1871, and the postage thereon amounted to $1,871,257 25. The total weight of the mails exchanged with European countries exceeded 820 tons. The cost of the United States Trans-Atlantic mail steamship service was $220,301 70. The total cost of the United States ocean steamship service, including the amounts paid to the subsidized lines of mail steamers, was $1,02,702,097.

The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail services under special acts of Congress: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company receive $500,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan and China. It will be increased to one million per annum for a semi-monthly mail on and after October 1, 1873. The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company receive $150,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between New York and Rio Janeiro, Brazil; and the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company receive $75,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; making the total amount of mail steamship subsidies at present $725,000 per annum.

Our postal communications with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal conventions, and arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America; and the gratifying statement is made that with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the head of the French postal department, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance, little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come with respect either to reduction of rates or improved facilities of postal intercourse. Your favorable consideration is respectfully invited to the recommendation made by the Postmaster General for an increase of the service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship Irsute to Brazil; for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia; for the establishment of a Postoffice Savings Bank, and for the increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus.

I have heretofore recommended the abolition of the franking privilege, and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject; it not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of that privilege, to correct its glaring and costly abuses.

Proposed Incorporation of the Telegraph System with the Postoffice Department.

I would recommend, also, the appointment of a committee or commission, to take into consideration the best method equitable to private corporations, who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph lines, of acquiring the title to all telegraph lines now in operation, and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of a short session of Congress, but it may be initiated, so that future action may be fair to the Government and to private parties concerned.

The Pacific Carrying Trade.

There are but three lines of ocean steamers, namely: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, between San Francisco, China and Japan, with provisions made for semi-monthly service after October 1st, 1873; the United States and Brazil line, monthly, and the California, New Zealand and Australian line, monthly, plying between the United States and foreign ports, and owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying the mails be authorized with these lines as will insure their continuance. If the expediency of extending the aid of government to lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it, should be deemed worthy of the consideration of Congress, and political and commercial objects make it advisable to bestow such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and the western South American ports. By this means, much trade that is now diverted to other countries might be brought to us, to the mutual advantage of this country and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in our carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that the public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of $5,000,000 per annum for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world, would be profitably expended. The price of labor in Europe has so much enhanced within the last few years, that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe, that I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into consideration.

The Department of Justice.

Detailed statements of the disbursements through the Department of Justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney General. Though these have been somewhat increased by the recent acts of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto, I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of these enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities to deprive other citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of blood and violence; but the prosecution and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment, by all classes of persons, of these rights, to which they are entitled under the constitution and laws, and I invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects are by unlawful means to interfere with these rights. I look with confidence to a time, not far distant, when the obvious advantages of good order and peace, with evidences of abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecutions or infliction of punishment to protect citizens from the lawless doings of such combinations. Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a violation of said acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to aranquilize the public mind, and to test the virtue of that policy. I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to these applications a favorable consideration. But action thereon is not to be construed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce, with rigor, such acts, so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and is regretted by no one more than myself, that a necessity has ever existed to execute the Enforcement Act. No one can desire more than I, that the necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

Department of the Interior—The Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progress on each of the several Bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are all in excellent condition. They work in many of them for some years has been brought down to a recent date, and in all the current business has been promptly dispatched.

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this administration with regard to the management of the Indians has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated within so short a time. It has reduced the expense of their management, decreased their forages upon the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunity for the extension of the great railroads through the public domain, and the pushing of settlements into the more remote districts of the country, and at the same time improve the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without any change excepting among such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient. The subject of converting the so-called Indian territory south of Kansas into a home for the Indians, and erecting thereon a territorial form of government, is one of great importance. As a complement of the existing Indian policy, the question of removal to that territory has, within the past year, been presented to many of the tribes resident upon other less desirable portions of the public domain and has generally been received by them with favor. As a preliminary step to the organization of such a territory it will be necessary to confer with the Indians resident thereon as to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee simple, the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many peaceably disposed Indians to the Indian territory, as can be settled properly without disturbance to the harmony of those already there. There is no other location now available, where a people, who are endeavoring to acquire a knowlege of pastoral and agricultural pursuits, can be as well accommodated as upon unoccupied lands within Indian territory. A territorial government should, however, protect the Indians from the inroad of whites for a term of years, until they become sufficiently advanced in the arts and civil zation to guard their own rights, and from the disposal of the lands held by them for the same period.

The Public Lands.

During the last fiscal year there were disposed of the public lands 11,864,175 acres, a quantity greater by 1,099,270 acres than was disposed of the previous year. Of this amount 1,370,320 acres were sold for cash; 389,460 acres, located with military warrants; 4,671,332 acres were taken for homesteads; 693,613 acres were located with college scrip; 3,554,887 acres were granted to railroads; 465,347 were granted to wagon roads; 714,255 acres were given to States as swamp land; 5,760 acres were located by Indian scrip. The cash receipts from all sources in the Land Office amounted to $3,218,100; during the same period 22,016,608 acres of the public lands were surveyed, which, added to the quantity before surveyed, amounts to 583,-364,780 acres, leaving 1,257,633,628 of the public lands still unsurveyed. The reports from the subordinates of the Land Office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yield of all kinds of produce, even in those States and Territories where mining is the principal business. Agricultural products have exceeded the local demand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

Patents.

There were issued from the Patent Office, during the year ending September 30, 1872, 13,626 patents, 233 extensions, and 556 certificates and registers of trade marks. During the same length of time 19,587 applications for patents, including re-issues and designs, have been received, and 3,100 caveats filed. The fees received during the same period amounted to $700,-954 86, and the total expenditures to $623,-553 90, making the net receipts over the expenditures $77,400 96. Since 1836, 200,-000 applications for patents have been filed, and about 133,000 patents issued. The office is being conducted under the same laws and general organization as were adopted at its inauguration, when only from 100 to 500 applications were made per annum. The Commissioner shows that the office has outgrown the original plan, and that a new organization has become necessary. This subject was presented to Congress in a special communication in February last, with my approval and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and the suggestions contained in said communication were embraced in the bill that was reported to the House by the Committee on Patents at the last session. The subject of the reorganization of the Patent office as contemplated by the bill referred to, is one of such importance to the industrial interests of the country that I commend it to the attention of Congress. The Commissioner also treats the subject of the separation of the Patent office from the Department of the Interior. This subject is also embraced in the bill heretofore referred to. The Commissioner complains of the want of room for the model gallery and for the working force and necessary files of the offices. It is impossible to transact the business of the office properly without more room in which to arrange files and drawing, that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of business. The whole of the Patent Office buildings will soon be needed, if it is not already, for the accommodation of the business of the Patent Office.

Pensions.

The amount paid for pensions in the last fiscal year was $30,169,340, an amount larger by $3,708,434 than was paid during the preceding year. Of this amount $2,-313,409 were paid under the act of Congress of February 17, 1871, to survivors of the war of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of Congress of June 8, 1872, has added an estimated amount of $759,000 per annum to the rolls without increasing the number of pensioners. We cannot, therefore, look for any substantial decrease in the expenditures of this necessary department for some time to come, or so long as Congress continues to so change the rates of pensions. The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the war of the Rebellion was 2,688,523. The total number of claims for invalid pensions is 176,000, being 6 per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men. The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was 91,689; the number received during the year was 25,574; the number disposed of was 39,978; making a net gain of 12,604. The number of claims now on file is 590,800. On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,405 invalid military pensioners, 3,518 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of 206,923 army pensioners. At the same time there were on the rolls the names of 1,449 navy pensioners and 1,730 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making the whole number of navy pensioners, 3,179. There have been received, since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the survivors of the war of 1812, 36,551 applications prior to June 30th, 1872. Of these there were allowed during the last fiscal year 20,126 claims; 4,845 were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending at that date. The number of pensions of all classes granted during the last fiscal year was 33,838. During that period there were dropped from the rolls, for various causes, 9,104 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls on the 30th of June 1872. It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the war of 1812 will all be disposed of by the first of May, 1873. It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

The Census.

The ninth census is about completed. Its early completion is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication. The Secretary of the Interior recommends that a census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the early attention of Congress. The interval at present established between the Federal census is so long that the information obtained at the desired period as to the material condition of the resources of the nation is of little practical value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obviate the Constitutional provision regarding the decennial census. If a census in 1875 should be divested of all political character, and no re-appointments of Congressional representation be made under it, such a census, coming as it would in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble precedent of the progress of the United States during that century.

Education.

The rapidly increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current history of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due in a great measure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidence which abundantly prove its efficiency from the various institutions of learning and educators of all kinds throughout the country. The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill now pending before Congress providing for the appropriation of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes to aid the States in the general education of their rising generations is a measure of such great importance to our real progress and is so unanimously approved by the leading friends of education that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

The Territories.

The affairs in the Territories are generally satisfactory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers who are settling up the vast domains not yet incorporated into States, are keeping pace in the internal improvement and civil government with the older communities. In but one of them, Utah, is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of the citizens may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities. It has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the Government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it. I recommend a careful revision of the present laws of the Territory by Congress and the enactment of such a law—the one proposed in Congress at its last session for instance, or something similar to it—as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the extinguishment of polygamy.

District of Columbia.

Since the establishment of a territorial government for the District of Columbia, the improvement of the condition of the city of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens, is observable to the most casual visitor. The nation being a large owner of property in this city, should bear with the citizens of the District a just share of the expense of these improvements. I recommend, therefore, an appropriation to reimburse the citizens for the work done by them along and in front of the public grounds during the past year, and liberal appropriation in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

Agriculture.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department—the Horticultural, Agricultural, Statistical, Entomological and Chemical—and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole report is a complete history in detail of the workings of that Department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant and miner is informed and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The Commissioner makes one recommendation, that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be disposed of without the condition that one-tenth of it be reserved in timber, where it exists, and where it does not exist inducements should be offered for planting it.

The Centennial Celebration.

In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress approved March 3d, 1871, providing for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of American Independence, a commission has been organized, consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. This Commission has held two sessions and has made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act, and for executing also the provisions of the act of June 1, 1871, creating a Centennial Board of Finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the President of the Commission, and is herewith transmitted. It is the duty of the Commission at your coming session, to transmit a full report of the progress made, and lay before you details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign artists' products and manufactures, which, by the terms of the act, is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest, as making a century of a greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation; and as serving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil people of all the commercial nations of the world in a manner calculated to ensure international good feelings.

Civil Service Reform.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country, though the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore Federal offices have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under authority of Congress rules have been established to regulate the tenure of offices, and the mode of appointments. It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective, and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils, until they have been thoroughly tried by actual practice and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my earnest endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the Government; but it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system, and fixing it upon my successors, and I hope the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of the question, and secure to the public service for all times, a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employes.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 2, 1872.

Iron City College.

This sterling institution, we are pleased to learn, is prospering beyond all former precedent. Although it has long been known for the completeness and efficiency of its instruction, its course of study and business training has of late been materially extended and improved by the addition of a comprehensive, practical course in Actual Business and Practical Banking, making it altogether one of the most thorough and valuable course of study afforded by any business college in existence. In addition to the above, should be added the superior advantages it affords in the way of imparting to young men a good Hand Writing, as Prof. Cowley, who for the sixteen years has had charge of the department of Penmanship, is everywhere recognized not only as the finest Penman in the country, but the most successful teacher of the art in America.

To young men seeking a business education, we have no hesitation in saying, that more and better advantages than are afforded by the Iron City College, are not to be found in the United States.

If You Feel Dull,

Despondent, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headaches, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid fever or "Biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 606.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Michael Moore at Ebensburg Yesterday—Last Hours of the Doomed Man—The Culprit Swings into Eternity Without Acknowledging His Guilt.

Wednesday afternoon at a quarter past twelve, Michael Moore, the murderer of his wife near Mineral Point in March last, expiated his crime on the Gallows at Ebensburg, Cambria county. The details of the murder are familiar to most of our readers, yet a brief resume of the facts may be of interest at this time. Early on the Monday of March 1, 1872, a young man named Shriver was out hunting in the vicinity of Mineral Point, when one of his dogs struck the track of a man in the snow and continned to follow that trail, notwithstanding the efforts to call him off. Shriver followed the lead of his dog, and after going for a short distance along the mountain side, he came to the dead body of a woman, evidently murdered, and lying in the snow. She was apparently about forty years of age, and was respectably though plainly dressed. There was a wound in her head, and near where she lay was a pool of blood, partially frozen. Around the body also, were confused tracks, as if a struggle had taken place there. Around the woman's neck a string was tightly tied. On the ground, near by, lay a tuft of bloody hair, pieces of two combs, a pair of rusty, steel-rimmed spectacles, a white handkerchief and a complete set of artificial teeth. Close by was a log, and appearances indicated that the murdered woman and another person had sat together on the log. On the log, also, lay a partially eaten apple. Everything indicated that the murder had been but recently committed, probably that morning, for the tracks leading to the place were not yet frozen. Mr. Shriver started off to give the alarm, and on his return, discovered that an effort had been made to burn the body.

Some unknown party had visited the place after Shriver had left; and had strewn brush and leaves over the dead body, and then set them on fire. The face had been greatly disfigured by the fire and the legs were much charred. This proof that the murderer could not be far off, added to the excitement already prevailing, and the search for distinct traces of him, was commenced with vigor. The tracks leading to the place were closely examined. They were found to lead from the direction of Mineral Point, a station on the railroad a short distance from Johnstown. It was found that one boot of the man had left a peculiar track, as if the boot had been patched. Besides the man's tracks were those of a woman, who had evidently walked alongside of him.

An inquest was held by Coroner Harold next day. Everything seemed wrapped in mystery. No one knew who the burned and butchered woman was, and the place where the dead was done, was an out of the way place—a perfect solitude, snow bound and isolated. The foot tracks in the snow seemed to point towards Mineral Point, and down to the door of Michael Moore's house. Moore was known as a "bad egg," and the suspicion grew, and gathered strength, Moore's house was visited, but the visitors were told Moore was sick. The house was again visited, when it was found, notwithstanding the reported sickness that Moore had "skipped." A pair of boots found in the house, exactly fitting the tracks in the snow, leading to the place of murder, and one of them was patched to correspond with a peculiar impression in the snow. The inquest was continued, and the Coroner telegraphed to Mayor Blackmore, announcing the murder, and requesting aid to bring the murderer to justice. At an early hour on Sunday morning Chief of Police Irwin left here for Johnstown. He soon satisfied himself that Moore was the murderer, or at least that the evidence was such as to demand his arrest. Accordingly, in company with Chief of Police John T. Harris, of Johnstown, he set about effecting the arrest. They had not long to search, and soon found and arrested Moore at Lilly's station, a place on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about three-quarters of a mile from where the murder was committed. He was conveyed to Johnstown and locked up there to await the further investigation of the Coroner's jury.

Meantime the suspicion grew stronger that the murdered woman was Moore's wife. They had been separated, and had apparently become reconciled. He had recently sent for her to come on from Philadelphia, and it was stated that early on Friday morning he had boarded an eastern bound train, and gone to meet her. It was claimed that he had joined her on the westward bound train, on which she was, had left the train with her at Mineral Point, led her to the lonely place where the body was found, and there murdered.

A baggage check which Moore had handed to an acquaintance after his arrest was given to the Coroner. The check was from Tyrone to Altoona. The package which it called for was telegraphed for and was forwarded to Johnstown. It proved to be a trunk; and on opening it a memorandum was found bearing the name of Mary Boyle. Another memorandum was found setting forth that she was married to Michael Moore in 1853 by Father Mullin.

There was also found in the trunk a piece of comb corresponding exactly with one of the pieces found on the ground near the murdered woman.

These facts were brought before the Coroner's jury. The conductor of the western-bound train was present, and positively identified Michael Moore as the man who had left the train at Mineral Point with a veiled woman on Friday morning. It was moreover shown that two tickets had been purchased for Jonstown, though the trunk had only been checked to Altoona.

This closed the testimony before the jury, and a verdict was rendered that the woman had died by murder at the hands of Michael Moore. Information for murder was made against Moore, and he was committed to the Ebensburg jail to await his trial.

On Wednesday, the 5th of June, he was arraigned, and after a trial of six days, the culprit was found guilty of murder in the first degree. An effort was made to secure a new trial for the prisoner, but it failed. His death warrant, fixing his execution for yesterday, November 27th, was duly signed.

Throughout the trial, and afterwards, he manifested the utmost indifference. The first words he uttered after hearing his death warrant read were "Three cheers for that." His efforts to kill the Sheriff, and his intolerable violence during his confinement, are too well known to need comment. The prisoner for several weeks past has been attended by Rev. Father Christy, of Ebensburg, and Father Hackett, of the Summit.

The scaffold, an ordinary platform three feet high, was erected near the prison door in the jail yard. The trap was two and a half feet square, and was so constructed that the fall would be about two feet. Moore was confined in a cell in the centre of the main tier, and was heavily ironed. He declined to say anything of the murder, except that he was a wronged man, and that he was innocent before God.

Yesterday morning a step-son and son of the condemned man visited him. The former is about eighteen years of age and the latter about eight. Moore seized the young lad in his arms and kissed him several times, cautioning him to hearken to the teachings of his religion. The step-son was barely noticed, and retired shortly after. The little boy was admitted again in the afternoon, and the same affectionate scene was re-enacted. The mother of the boy still resides on the place at Mineral Point where the fearful tragedy took place, and has only visited Moore once since his incarceration.

On Tuesday night the prisoner was restless and nervous, pacing the cell every few minutes until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when the wretched man took a short sleep for about an hour and a half. After his slumber he was more composed, and recited the Litany and several prayers. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the prisoner received the Blessed Eucharist at the hands of Father Christy. The Sisters of St. Joseph were unremitting in their attentions to the doomed man. A little before noon, those having cards of admission were allowed to enter, and about 12 o'clock the condemned man was led out from his cell to the scaffold, followed by his spiritual advisers, the Sheriff and deputies, &c. In reply to the question whether he had anything to state, Moore answered that he had nothing to say, except that he desired that all present might pray for him. At ten minutes after 12 o'clock the black cap was drawn over his head, for an instant, when there was a deathlike stillness, and in another moment the trap fell, and the body of Michael Moore dangled in the air, now motionless, now struggling convulsively, and after thirty-five minutes' suspension life was pronounced extinct, and one of the most diabolical, deliberate, heartless, brutal murderers that ever stepped on the scaffold was ushered into the presence of an Avenging Deity.

GAMBLING.

The "Keno" Bank Gone Where the Ivy Curls—The "Policy" Business to Come Next.

On Saturday the "keno" bank on Fifth avenue which we called attention to last week, was peremptorily closed, and the fine old sports—excellent gentlemen in their way—took up their line of march towards the setting sun. The management lingered some days after the first expose of their *modus operandi* in THE POST, but the falling off in patronage, and the determination of Mayor Blackmore to use all proper efforts to abate the evil, made it apparent that the experiment was "played." The establishment is now definitely closed, and the two hundred festive young gentlemen who formerly congregated nightly at 31 Fifth avenue must now invent some other first-class way to lose money.

The attention of the authorities is now directed to the "numerous "policy" shops which carry on their nefarious business in this city, and the South Side.

The victims to these shameless swindles are generally the ignorant and the gullible negroes, the lower order of the whites, a large number of business men who want to "try a leetle luck" and more small salaried bank clerks than the public have any idea of, but the vast majority of the victims who are robbed are ignorant laboring men, whose superstitious hopes are worked upon in every way to induce them to fool their money away.

The passion for gambling is created and fostered, and all these poor dupes can get, by borrowing, begging, pawning and stealing is invested in these "sinking funds" on Diamond alley and elsewhere. A Kansas paper states that the "tiger" wrestlers are now going barefooted out there and wearing nankeen pants. There is a necessity for bringing the "coterie" business here as near that level as possible in order to save hundreds who are nightly robbed in these shops where "you try your luck you know."

We might cite instances—notably that of a well known merchant tailor who not long since did a flourishing business on St. Clair street, and lately came to his dreadful doom, after having bankrupted himself in health, happiness and purse, in an infatuated pursuit of the "lucky number." Nightly, hourly, as the hands cross the dial, there are well-to-do young men here who frequent these dens in the vain pursuit of wealth, but finding only what John Found, in Frisco:

Long time me hab no money,
No hab one leetle dime,
Him lottelee get badee,
But me draw naree dime.

Let one of these "shops" be examined and it will be found that the chance business is so much on the side of the "dealer," that the business amounts practically to downright robbery of the "dupes."

The law which prohibits these nuisances is clear and emphatic, and may be found on p. 1348, sec. 52, Purdon's Digest.

The business as conducted in the city is not only illegal, but a moral gangrene, at war with the best interests of society.

TOO CONVIVIAL.

How an Old Man and His Money Parted.

On Saturday evening a man named Freeman was arrested at No. 13½ Diamond alley, on the charge of "doing" an old gentleman named Lucas out of his pocket-book. It appears that the old gentleman, who is convivial in his habits, invited Freeman and a "pal," whose name is unknown, to take a drink. The invitation was accepted, and several glasses of foam and froth had been disposed of, when the old gentleman discovered that his pocketbook was gone. About the same time the "pal" of Freeman disappeared. The co-incidence was remarkable, and the old man, though by this time slightly befogged, began to be inquisitive, and demanded his pocket-book from Freeman. This attracted the attention of the bar keeper, who, observing that Freeman was of a retiring disposition, called in an officer, and had both men arrested. On being searched, none of the missing money was found on Freeman, but it is probable his assistant walked off with the prize. Hearing to-day.

Rough Skin
Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York

CUMULATIVE SYSTEM OF VOTING

Joseph Medill's Opinion as to How it Works in Illinois.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

CHICAGO, November 21, 1871.

General Comley, Editor State Journal:

DEAR SIR—You ask me, first, "Is it too early to judge as to the effect of cumulative voting in Illinois?" Second, "If not, what do you think of it?"

It is too early to tell whether the cumulative system of voting has given us a better body of legislators than the old method would have done, that is, more talented, capable and honest members. It will take several elections and trials before we can judge with certainty as to the working of the new system in this respect. The most I am prepared to say now is, that the new House elected by minority representation will compare favorably with the last or any preceding one, so far as I can judge by appearances. In this county, which embraces one-seventh of the State, our best men of neither party could be induced to be candidates. They would not consent to spare the time to attend the sessions of the House; and we were obliged to run the best men who would accept. If we have not a strong delegation from this big county, the fault is not with minority representation, but must be attributed to the pressure of professional and business engagements of the abler men. Still we have secured the services of several gentlemen of very respectable abilities.

But in another respect the new system has realized the most sanguine anticipations of its friends and others. For the first time in the history of political organizations, each party is represented from every portion of the State; and the aggregate representation is exactly in proportion to the numerical strength of each party. Thus the Republicans have elected eighty-six members of the House, and the Democrats sixty-seven. The Republican vote of the State was 240,837, the Democratic vote (including O'Conor's) was 187,250. This would give an average of 2,800 Republican votes cast for each Republican member, and 2,790 Democratic votes cast for each of that persuasion.

What could be more equal or mathematically exact? The majority party have complete control, but the minority party have just the representation they are entitled to on principles of equality. Had the House been elected on the old "grab all" method, it would stand: Republican 99, Democrat 54. We elected our Senate by single districts, and the Republicans carried thirty-three districts and the Democrats but eighteen. Divide the total Republican vote by the number of Senators elected, and the quotient is about 7,300 votes to each. Divide the Democratic vote by their Senators elected, and the quotient is 10,400. Thus you perceive the Democrats are not nearly represented in the Senate in proportion to their strength, but in the House, which was elected on the minority representation plan, they have secured precisely the number of members they should have, on principles of right and justice.

The practical working of the two systems, viz: the "grab-all," and the proportional, was strikingly exemplified in this county, which is divided into seven Senatorial Districts. The Republicans carried six of them and the Democrats only one; but for the other house, the Democrats elected eight, and the Republican thirteen members, and that is exactly the number of members each party was entitled to in proportion to its strength at the polls in this county.

For the first time for many years, will the Democrats of this city be represented in the General Assembly by men of their choice and sentiments; and for the first time since the Republican party was organized in Illinois (in 1854) have the Democrats secured a representation from Northern or the Republicans from Southern Illinois, with rare exceptions. The strongest and bitterest Democratic District down in "Egypt" have now, for the first time in the history of existing parties, elected Republicans to the General Assembly.

I send you a list of the members elect from all the Districts—beginning with Chicago and ending with Cairo. Mark the number of Republicans who have been chosen to the House from the Thirty-third to the Fifty-first Districts inclusive. These, with two or three exceptions, have heretofore constituted the Democratic strongholds af our State. Also note the number of Democrats who have been returned in the Districts from the First to the Twenty-third. (This territory is called "Canaan" in contradistinction to "Egypt," at the opposite end of the State.) From this Canaan's fair and happy land, Democratic members have heretofore been as scarce as white black birds.

Some of the politicians, before the election, predicted that cumulative voting would cause so much confusion and mischief that it would have to be abolished right away. The people, they said, would never comprehend it, or know how to vote by that method; and the Judges of the election, they predicted, would be unable to count up the votes and make correct returns. But none of their evil prognostications came to pass. The people seemed to understand their new power of cumulative voting, and exercised it freely. In quite a number of instances they elected two Republicans in a Democratic district. This was done by "plumping" for the favorite candidates, or transferring a part of a vote to a political opponent on account of his personal merits or popularity. But the general result did not change the proportional representation of parties. Since the election I see no assault on the new system in the Illinois papers, and my opinion is that the press and people are well pleased with the operation of the experiment of cumulative voting and proportional representation; and unless it develops some hidden weakness or evil in the future, it will be permanently retained in our Constitution, and extended to other branches and departments of our State Government.

Respectfully yours,
JOSEPH MEDILL.

A Strange, if True, Story.

(N. Y. Express.)

The *Sun* volunteers an extraordinary, if true, statement with reference to the managing editor of the *Tribune*, and his treatment of Mr. Greeley during his last illness. (If true, we say—because it is hard to believe that the *Sun* has not been misinformed.) The substance of the article is, that the article which appeared in the *Tribune* under the head of "Crumbs of Comfort," two days after the election, and which was very generally attributed to Mr. Greeley himself, was not only *not* written by him, but was published in spite of his earnest remonstrances. The article, at the time copied in full in the *Express* "Spirit," it will be remembered, commenced thus:

"*Crumbs of Comfort.*

"There has been no time, until now, within the last twelve years, when the *Tribune* was not supposed to keep, for the benefit of the idle and incapable, a sort of Federal employment agency, established to get places under the Government for those who were indisposed to work for their living. Any man who had ever voted the Republican ticket believed that it was the duty and the privilege of the editor of this paper to get him a place in the Custom House. Every red-nosed politician who had cheated at the caucus and fought at the polls looked to the editor of the *Tribune* to secure his appointment as gauger or as army chaplain, or as Minister to France," &c., &c..

(From the Sun.)

This article was read by Mr. Greeley, as by many other sane persons with horror and disgust. No man felt this more keenly than Horace Greeley, and his first act was to go down to the *Tribune* office, and write a disclaimer utterly denying any responsibility for this article. This disclaimer was sent up by Mr. Greeley to the printing office to be published the next day at the head of the *Tribune's* editorial columns; but after he had left the office Mr. Whitelaw Reid suppressed it, and would not allow it to appear. The next day Mr. Greeley did not come down to the *Tribune* office, but he sent another paragraph containing a similar disclaimer, and this paragraph was also suppressed by Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

When it is remembered that Mr. Greeley had not only gone through the herculean labors and exciting agitation of the canvass, but had for weeks been in almost sleepless attendance at the bedside of his dying wife, is it surprising that the refusal of his own subordinate to allow him to disclaim in the *Tribune* sentiments, which were repugnant to his heart and most injurious to his reputation, should have been followed by disorder of his mind and the collapse of all the physical stamina which still remained in his constitution."

(We have no doubt Mr. Reid has his explanation, and that the explanation will show that the *Sun* has done him an injustice.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PURE WINES
For medicinal purposes, to be had at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.
Missouri American Champagne, Pints and Quarts.
California Port Wine.
California Sherry Wine.
Pure Native Concord Wine.
Pure Native Catawba Wine.
California Muscatel Wine.
California Angelica Wine.
Blackberry Wine.
All of these wines are perfectly pure, and chiefly recommended for medicinal purposes.
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Pure White Lead,
Pure White Lead,
Oils, Varnishes, Paints,
Oils, Varnishes, Paints,
Pure Potash, Pure Soda Ash,
Puse Potash, Pure Soda Ash,
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JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
84 Market street, Corner Diamond.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continue to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JOB HOSES'
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.
These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.
TO MARRIED LADIES
They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits. We make greater profits.*
N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from an knowledge of its contents. july17:mwf

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LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privilege. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. de2n-d&ws

NOTICE—WHEREAS LETters of administration to the estate of Geo. Boyd, late of McCandless township, Allegheny county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to PETER IVORY, administrator, Ross Township, Allegheny County, Pa. nov. 23: 3tW

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature to the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. je256mow

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO. Increase of Capital Stock.
Notice is hereby given that on the TENTH (10th) DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1872, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the office of the Monongahela Bridge Company, at the northerly end of said Company Bridge, Smithfield street, in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, Stock Subscription Books will be opened for receiving subscriptions to increase the capital stock of the "Monongahela Bridge Company," as authorized by Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 18th day of May, 1871, and entitled an Act Supplementary to an act authorizing Governor to incorporate a company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela, opposite, etc.
By order of the Board of Managers,
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Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgence, excesses etc., &c., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office: central, yet retired—No. 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

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DR. A. SLEE,
No. 276 Penn Street.
Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhoea or nervous debility, producing Dizziness, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.
Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.
The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhoea, Menorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential.

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Consumption being the name applied to a peculiar condition of the blood in which it has lost its vitalizing, or life-giving power for the reproduction of itself and the various organs, and the nourishment of the body, hence the debility and loss of flesh. An experience of two thousand years proves that no medicine yet discovered will restore it.
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A Nation's Loss.

HORACE GREELEY DEAD.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Horace Greeley died, conscious and peacefully today at 6:50 P. M.

The *Tribune* issues the following bulletin:

NEW YORK, November 29, 8 P. M.—Mr. Greeley died quietly and without pain at ten minutes before seven this evening. He was conscious and rational.

Mr. Greeley on Wednesday.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following. "Horace Greeley slept eight hours and a half on Wednesday night, which gave him some renewal of strength. During Thursday he was more comfortable than on Wednesday though very week and at times unconscious. He receives, without difficulty, a sufficient amount of nourishment and at seven o'clock last night he took beef tea, and soon afterward went to sleep. Upon the whole, however, Mr. Greeley's condition is stil such as to excite the most serious apprehensions.

His Condition on Thursday.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The *Tribune's* bulletin says: "A dispatch received from Tarrytown this morning states that Mr. Greeley is no worse than yesterday. He passed an easy night.

In the African Methodist Church, yesterday, the announcement of Mr. Greeley's condition by a Presiding Elder greatly affected the congregation present. His condition has everywhere awakened feelings of sympathy, and though it is feared that he cannot recover, many are unwilling to surrender all hopes that he may not be spared.

Death Drawing Nigh.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The latest advices received at the *Tribune* office regarding Mr. Greeley's condition this morning, state that he failed very much during the night, and is apparently sinking rapidly; he is sleeping quiet.

The death of Horace Greeley is now momentarily expected, both by his relatives and the physicians attending him. Yesterday false reports were current in many quarters that his disease had terminated fatally, and numbers of persons beseiged the office of the *Tribune* to ascertain the true state of affairs. Mr. Greeley is at Tarrytown, but his whereabouts there are kept from the public and many of his friends. Yesterday evening, at the medical consultation, it was said that it was doubtful if he could live more than a few days. Dr. A. L. Hammond, one of the physicians, said, "I doubt if he will live forty-eight hours longer, and I should not be surprised to hear of his death to-night. While I was at his bedside," added the Doctor, "Mr. Weed, an old friend of Mr. Greeley's, came up, and wishing to test Mr. Greeley, I said, 'Mr. Greeley, do you know Mr. Weed?' Mr. Greeley stared vacantly, and answered that he had never met him before," and said further, "I never heard the name of Weed before." The Doctor described Mr. Greeley as talking incoherently all the time, and being quite obstinate. He says he does not know his own daughter. Between eight and nine o'clock last night his condition was less favorable than during the day. The physicians did not anticipate any important change within the next twelve hours. There is little hope, however, that he will recover consciousness before he breathes his last. His friends say that his great physical system was prostrated by the superhuman strain incident to the death of his wife and the labors of the campaign.

The *World* says that "within the past two days Mr. Greeley was examined by two experts, one the head of a well known asylum, and that the verdict as to his condition is very unfavorable. The form of mental alienation manifested by him is said to be self-reproach and agony of mind at what he deemed the great mistake of his Presidential candidature."

The *Tribune*, editorially, has the following: "We are deeply pained to-day that in the last thirty six hours Mr. Greeley's condition has changed greatly for worse. Throughout yesterday he remained nearly all the time unconscious. In the counsel of some of the most eminent physicians in the city, only one was found any hope; all regarded the case as critical and alarming.

3:30 P. M.—Mr. Greeley has been in a state of almost entire unconsciousness since eight o'clock this morning. His pulse at the wrist is imperceptible and his strength steadily failing. He appears to suffer very little.

Comments of the "Tribune" on the Death of its Chief.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The *Tribune* to-morrow says:

The melancholy announcement of the death of the editor and founder of the *Tribune*, though for a few days it has been expected by his family and intimate friends, falls upon us with all the shock of a sudden calamity. He had reached indeed a ripe old age, but time had not laid its withering touch upon him. His splendid constitution easily bore the strain of enormous labor; his mind was as fresh and strong and suggestive as in the prime of life; his generous impulses were unchilled by the disheartening experience through the trying campaign which has just closed; his physical vigor, his tact, his intellectual activity surprised even those who knew him best, and seemed to promise many years of usefulness. It is certain that no history of the most critical period in our national life can ever be written in which Horace Greeley shall not be a conspicuous figure; but the noblest career in his eyes was that which is given up to others' wants. The successful life was that which was worn out in conflict with wrong and woe. The only ambition worth following was the ambition to alleviate human misery, and leave the world a little better than he found it. That he had done this was the consolation which brightened his last days, and assured him he had not lived in vain. It is not for us in the first hour of our loss to paint his character or catalogue his virtues. Although for several months we have missed the inspiration of his presence, and the guidance of his wise counsel, his spirit has never ceased to animate those chosen to continue his works, and the close bonds of sympathy between the chief and his assistants have never been broken. We leave his praises to the poor whom he succored, to the lowly whom he lifted up, to the slave whose back he saved from the lash, to the oppressed whose wrongs he made his own.

What the "Herald" Says.

The New York *Herald*, in its editorial to-morrow, speaking of Horace Greeley, says:

From day to day for a week past the news of Mr. Greeley's severe mental and physical prostration have left this community and the country not wholly unprepared for his dissolution, and yet we may say of him as the expiring chief Red Jacket said of himself, that "the news of his death will come upon his people like the sound of the fall of a giant pine in the stillness of the woods." He has in a mistaken aspiration for a higher field of usefulness and power and glory, fallen a sacrifice to his political ambition. He had failed to appreciate the commanding position which he had secured as the leading American journalist, and in leaving it to pursue the *ignus fatuus* of the Presidency, he dropped the substance for the shadow of a great distinction. Otherwise the history and enduring rewards of Mr. Greeley's industrious and useful career are full encouragements to young men who, without capital, influence or powerful friends have the battle of life before them. He leaves an honored name behind him and the high reward of an encouraging example as an American journalist and a self-made man.

Respect Shown by the President for the Memory of His Opponent.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Frequent inquiries were made to-day by all classes n regard to Horace Greeley's health, and much sympathy was expressed in his behalf. A report of his death being in circulation early this evening, and having reached the President, he and his family, as a token of respect, did not attend the reception of the diplomatic corps given by the Secretary of State, to which he was invited, but sent a note explaining the cause of their absense.

A Generous Tribute From the "Times."

The *Times*, to-morrow, in an editorial on Mr. Greeley's death, says: "Greeley's loss to journalism is one which cannot be replaced. The incidents of his last sickness were peculiarly distressing and from all that we can learn his reverses during the late campaign cannot alone account for them. Had he been successful the probabilities are that he would not have lived, so overtaxed was his strength, and so utterly broken down seems to have been his constitution. The labors and excitement of the canvass were more than his body or mind could bear. We shall not attempt at this moment to do justice to Mr. Greeley. As a journalist and public man, his life is part of the history of the country during the last thirty years, and the time has not yet come when it can be impartially considered. It is certain Mr. Greeley's name will always be honored in connection with the anti-slavery struggle, and with many important measures which he fought for with remarkable vigor simply because he thought they were right. Into these subjects we will not now enter, for the country is scarcely rid of the din and turmoil of a memorable and an unhappy past. Historians will do justice to Mr. Greeley, and in the meanwhile his countrymen will be strangely forgetful if they failed to pay due tribute to his memory. He has been before them for almost a generation, and he has had their confidence in many trying periods of our history. Let us now remember only his virtues and his genius.'

Dying Moments of the Great Journalist.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The *Tribune* furnishes the following account of the illness and death hour of Mr. Greeley:

So far as any of his associates knew, Mr. Greeley was in as good health as usual, when one day after the election he wrote a card announcing his resumption of the editorial charge of the *Tribune*. His sleeplessness was known to become greatly worse, but for years he had suffered more or less from the same difficulty, and it is now clear that sufficient allowance had not been made for the intense strain upon him throughout the summer, especially during the month of his wife's illness; for it soon become evident that his strength was unequal to the hard task to which he had set himself. He wrote only three or four careful articles, one of them half a column in length. The most notable, perhaps, was that entitled "Conclusions," wherein he summed up his views of the canvass. In all, he wrote less than three and a half columns after his return, contributing to only four issues of the paper. Two or three times he handed his assistant short notices, saying, "There is an idea worth using, but I haven't felt able to work it out properly. You had better put it in shape."

At last on Tuesday the 12th inst., he abandoned the effort to visit the office regularly and sent for his family physician, to Mr. A J. Johnson, the friend with whom he was a guest, and in whose house his wife died. An effort was made to induce sleep, but he grew steadily worse, until it became evident that his case was critical. Dr. Geo. S. Choate and others were called in consultation, and it was decided to take him to Dr. Choate's residence, two or three miles distant, from Mr. Greeley's own country house at Chappaqua. Here he received the uninterrupting attention of Dr. Choate and here Drs. Brown, Sequad and others were called in consultation. The *insomnia* had developed into inflammation of the brain and under this the venerated patient rapidly sank. At times he was delirious; at other times as clear-headed as ever. He lost flesh and strength with startling rapidity, and in a few days the perceptibility of his speedy death forced itself into unwilling recognition. It was not, however, until Thursday that his associates and family brought themselves to admit it, and even then they still clung to his faith in the vigor of his constitution. On Wednesday night he failed very rapidly. On Thursday afternoon and evening he was deemed somewhat easier. During the night he slept very uneasy, muttering occasionally, and frequently raising his right hand. Towards the morning he was more quiet, and between eight and nine o'clock he feil into a nearly unconscious condition, which continued with some intervals through the day. He made an occasional exclamation, but in consequence o, his extreme weakness and apparent inability to finish what he began, theywere unintelligible. About noon however, he said quite distinctly and with some force,

I know that my Redeemer liveth.

During the day he recognized various people, his daughter many times, the members of his household at Chappaqua, Mr. John R. Stuart and W. A. Ried. On the whole, he suffered little, seemed to have no more than the ordinary restlessness which accompanies the last stage of disease. During the day his extremities were cold, and there was no pulse at the wrist. The action of the heart was very intermittent and constantly diminishing in force. He had not asked for water and been willing to drink it since his stay at Dr. Choate's, but during Friday he asked for it frequently, and up to half an hou of the end, he manifested in various ways his consciousness of what was going on around him, and even answered in monosyllables and intelligently, questions addressed to him. About half-past three he said very distinctly, "It is done," and beyond the briefest answers to questions this was his last utterance. His youngest daughter, Miss Gabrielle, was with him through Thursday evening. Throughout Friday the eldest daughter, Miss Ida, was in constant attendance, as she had been during the whole of his illness, and of Mrs. Greeley before him. Other members of his Chappaqua household were present, with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Stuart and a few other friends. Nothing that science or affection could suggest was wantiug to ease his last hours. The wintry night had fairly set in, when the inevitable hour came. Without, sleighs were running to and fro, bearing to Chappaqua the nearest telegraph station, the latest bulletins which thousands of anxious hearts in the great city near by kept demanding. Within, the daughter and a few others stood near the dying man, who remained conscious and seemingly rational and free from pain, though now too weak to speak. In the adjoining room sat one or two more friends and the physicians. At ten minutes before seven o'clock the watchers drew back in reverent stillness from the bedside. The great editor was gone in peace after so many struggles in honor, after so much obloquy.

The Feeling in New York.

The feeling in this city in all quarters is one of profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Greeley, and the event is universally regarded as a national calamity.

NEW YORK, November 30.—In the account narrating at length the closing days of the late Mr. Greeley, be is said, during his western tour, to have never slept over four hours at a time throughout the day. He would often doze in the car and catch snatches of sleep. Upon his return to New York,

His Wife

was found to be rapidly failing, and it was while passing sleepless nights at her beside that he first began to show signs of great mental depression. On one occasion while the opposition press was criticising his Pittsburgh speech, he said: "If they make the issue that I'm a rebel candidate, I'm bound to be defeated." This consideration seemed to weigh on his mind. Often when he supposed he was alone, he would put his hands to his head and cry out, "Oh," as though suffering from intense pain. At length when his wife died, he began to show manifestations of great grief, and it was then he is said to have shown the

First Positive Evidence of Mental Derangement.

The November election seemingly did not interest him. His defeat did not seem to surprise him. He deceived his friends by receiving the news with perfect indifference. On November 8, one day after the printing of his famous card an editorial article appeared in the *Tribune* headed: "Conclusions;" it was simply a summing up of the result of the elections in Greeley's old style. This was his last professional effort. About this time he revised five articles which he had carefully prepared for the *Encyclopedia*. They are entitled: "Abolition," "Agriculture," "Anti-Masonry," "Caucus," "Confederacy Southern," the latter being his "History of the American Conflict" condensed. One day latter, while in conversation with a friend, he became visibly affected, and said, touching a remark as to his candidature, "I don't care for politics, and wouldn't go on the cars to Washington to get a commission as President.

What I Do Feel

is the loseing of my wife, who has been my companion nearly forty years. I have watched by her bedside night and day. Now I am completely worn out, prostrated from anxiety and want of sleep."

On November 15, Mr. Greeley was at his home in Chappaqua, and a prominent Liberal Republican from Connecticut, who visited him, found him in very broken health. A conversation was had as to the campaign. Mr. Greeley manifested much unconcern on the subject, and to the inquiry whether under the circumstances it would be better for the Liberal Republican Committee to take steps at once towards the maintenance and consolidation of their organization or remain quiet and wait the turn of events, he said very prominently, "Better keep quiet," but beyond this, there was nothing to indicate that he felt any interest in current events. About this time he seemed

Restless and Haggard in Appearance.

His family physician recognized the case as a serious one, and at once resorted to the most energetic treatment. At first it seemed as though the malady would yield. Medical treatment, however, proved ineffectual. On November 20, it was decided to remove him to the residence of Dr. Choate, near Pleasantville. His removal presented a very affecting scene to those who witnessed it. All were moved to tears. Henceforward the developments of his disease gradually continued. He is said to have died a much poorer man than he was popularly thought to be.

New York City in Mourning.

NEW YORK, November 30.—Almost the entire city mourns the death of Mr. Greeley. On the public buildings, hotels, newspaper offices, many private residences and on the shipping, flags are displayed at half mast. The feeling of grief is not confined to the personal friends of deceased. A prominent Republican in Park Row was the first to hang out a flag appropriately draped with the inscription: "Horace Greeley, 'It is done,' 'the Nation mourns.'"

It seems settled that the funeral will take place on Tuesday from Dr. Chapin's Church, but the arrangements have not yet been announced. Both branches of the Common Council are to meet on Monday to take appropriate action. The Stock and Produce Exchanges and Chamber of Commerce will pass appropriate resolutions on Monday. It is expected there will be a grand demonstration of mourning on the part of the civic bodies of the city on the day of the funeral.

Resolutions of Condolence.

The Liberal Club of this city, of which Mr. Greeley was President, met this evening and passed resolutions expressive of regret at his death, which was characterized as a loss not only to the country, but to the whole world.

The *Herald* Club and Typographical Society also passed resolutions of condolence.

Horace Greeley's Last Epistle.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The following is a copy of the last letter from Horace Greeley to Charles Lanman, of this city:

NEW YORK, June 27, 1872.

FRIEND LANMAN:—I received your's of the 25th inst. I have all my life been doing what people called vastly foolish, impolitic acts, and I did not dispute their judgment. I only said that what I did seemed to me the right thing. If I should die before the election or be beaten therein, please testify for me that I do not regret having braved public opinion when I thought it wrong and knew it to be merciless.

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

The Remains of the honored Dead.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The remains of Mr. Greeley were brought to this city from Pleasantville on Saturday evening, and are now at the residence of Mr. Sinclair, publisher of the *Tribune*. The two daughters of Mr. Greeley, and Mrs. Gibbons accompanied the remains to this city.

The *Herald* mentions that the Union League has hopes that President Grant will take part in the obsequies of his late distinguished rival in the political field.

The Funeral Fixed for Wednesday.

The Trustees of the *Tribune*, at their meeting on Saturday, appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sinclair, Reid and Cleaveland, to take the entire charge of the arrangements for Mr. Greeley's funeral. They have fixed it for Wednesday at 11 o'clock, from the church of the Divine Paternity, Rev. Dr. Chapin's, on Fifth avenue, at the corner of Forty-fifth street. No special invitations will be sent out, but it is already known that organizations of various kinds are taking formal steps for attending in a body.

The Feeling Throughout the States.

MEMPHIS, November 30.—The news of Mr. Greeley's death was received with universal regret. The morning journals contain biographical and eulogistic articles on the great journalist.

TOPEKA, Ks., November 20.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Hon. Mark W. Delapuy moved the appointment of a committee to take suitable action in relation to the death of Hon. Horace Greeley. Appropriate resolutions were offered expressive of the gratitude of the people of Kansas to Mr. Greeley for his services to this State and the nation. Hon. S. F. Dillon, Presiding Justice, made a few impressive remarks, in which he alluded to Mr. Greeley as one of the noblest of American citizens. The resolutions are to be pasted upon the journal of the court.

ST. LOUIS, November 30.—All the papers this morning have editorials on the death of Horace Greeley, and all accord him high praise as a man and an editor. The City Councils passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman and journalist, and requested Mayor Brown to convey to the family of deceased the deep sympathy of the citizens of St Louis in their affliction.

CHICAGO, November 30.—The news of the death of Horace Greeley was received by the public generally with profound sorrow, and expressions of regret and sympathy are universal. All the papers this morning contain eulogistic notices.

HORACE GREELEY.

His Last Hours and Death—Scenes at the Death-Bed.

The following incidents connected with the closing scenes in the life of Hon. Horace Greeley we take from the report, as furnished by the *World* of Saturday:

Horace Greeley breathed his last at ten minutes before seven o'clock last evening. He died very quietly and without pain, surrounded by a few friends and his eldest daughter. The sad event, in the case of so public a man, removes the constraint which a delicate consideration has hitherto imposed, and the time has now come when the whole truth of his illness cannot longer with justice be withheld. It is probable that Mr. Greeley's mind had been seriously affected before even the Presidential election took place. The severe tax upon his mental and physical system produced by the great labor which he performed immediately before the October elections, the disastrous result immediately after, the chagrin which he felt at the consequences to the *Tribune* and to himself from his candidature, the illness and death of Mrs. Greeley preyed constantly upon his mind. So that before the final decision of the Presidential contest even his vigor of mind had been irreparably impaired. After that time and before his fatal illness, it is understood that he was examined by Dr. Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, and other medical experts, and that the opinion given was that even had it been possible for him to have survived the sickness which has resulted in his death, he would have remained a victim of melancholia, one of the most incurable forms of dementia.

Mr. Greeley died in the house of Dr. Choate, near Pleasantville. By those who watched at his bedside yesterday the end was expected from hour to hour during the whole day. About nine o'clock Thursday evening, after a troubled and unquiet day, Mr. Greeley fell into a disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, muttering continually sentences unintelligible to those around him, and feebly lifting and stretching out his right hand.

THIS DISQUIET

somewhat lessened as morning came on, and at last came to a deep and motionless slumber, which lasted until nine o'clock yesterday morning. On awaking the sick man seemed a little refreshed, but was evidently, though quieter and more rational than the day before, rapidly sinking. Dr. Choate, the only physician in attendance, was unable to decide how much longer he might live, but expected the end with every succeeding hour. The prostration of his nervous system being entire and a speedy dissolution so certain, it was deemed unadvisable to administer any food or stimulants or medicine of any kind, which could only produce distress and in no way avert the fatal result As usual in cases of inflammation of the brain the physical suffering of Mr. Greeley was, from what could be ascertained, extremely slight, but an increased and morbid action of the mind was evident from the frequent muttering or mere movement of the lips and the continual outstretching of his hand. While quieter than on Thursday he lay much of the time in a condition of apparent reverie or stupor, taking no notice of his surroundings; but from this state he was at most times easily recalled by the voice of his watchful friends. Much of what he spoke or endeavored to speak was lost even upon their careful ears, but one sentence was formed on his lips so many times that its signs at last became familiar, and interpreted themselves—"I know that my Redeemer liveth." Time and time again was this repeated, even after

THE PULSE HAD SUNK

into imperceptibility and the breath fainter and fainter was caught with painful quickness. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, of Tarrytown, and Edward Carpenter, of Chappaqua, old and loved friends of Mr. Greeley, were with him from an early hour of the day until all was over. Miss Ida Greeley, who through all the sad moments preserved a wonderful self-control, sat at the bed-side through it all, supporting when needful her father's head. At half-past five Mr. Greeley was lying unconscious, when an old and dearly loved friend whom he and his family knew as "Auntie" Lamson entered the room and approached the bed. Mr. Greeley did not stir until Mr. Stewart roused him and asked, "Do you know who this is?" He feebly said, "Yes," and stretched out his hand in greeting, and then relapsed into his reverie. All through the day he had recognized and greeted in the same way the members of Mr. Choate's family and the friends named above. Later he was asked, "Do you know that you are dying," and in the same manner, without tremor or apparent emotion, he answered "Yes." The pulse at this time was gone, and the breathing so quick and faint that it seemed as if every gasp were his last. No sound above a whisper was heard in the outer room, where a few persons were gathered, and whither came out every few moments from the back room, where the dying man lay, the report, always the same: "No apparent change except increasing weakness." A few minutes before six, Mr. Whitelaw Reid arrived, and his inquiries were answered by the attendants in the same way. After a few moments' conversation with Dr. Choate and Mr. Stewart, Mr. Reid was taken into the sick room, and went to the bedside. Mr. Greeley making no sign of notice or of recognition, Mr. Stewart put the question, "Do you not know Mr. Reid?" At this Mr. Greeley looked up with immediate recognition, and lifting his hand grasped Mr. Reid's feebly, and said faintly, but promptly and distinctly, "Yes." When asked if he was in pain he laid his hand upon his breast, but without otherwise replying, and returned to his semi-unconscious state, lying now with closed eyes and hands sometimes twitching nervously, but generally still. Dr. Choate then said that death would probably ensue in half an hour, though possibly not in two hours. The former opinion proved correct.

AT HALF-PAST SIX,

Mr. Greeley stirred uneasily, and began to mutter indistinctly something which the friends around him could not catch. His daughter Ida, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Choate, and Auntie Lamson, were all in the room, and anxiously bent over the bed to interpret if possible what they feared, with good reason, were the last words. Mr. Greeley still indistinctly murmured for a while, and at last uttered faintly but clearly enough for the attentive ears to catch them, the words "It is done." Then there was a relapse into quiet for a time. Ida Greeley sat at the head of the couch, supporting tenderly the dying man's head. After a silence of some minutes the mattering was again heard, but all unintelligible. Miss Greeley, however, bending close to the couch, thought she distinguished a request from her father that his head be lifted higher. The pillows were accordingly arranged in such a way as to render the faint breathing as easy as possible, and a hush fell again upon the room. There was no more murmuring. The pulse had died out long before. The breath was caught shorter and shorter, and heard fainter and fainter, and three or four times within the last fifteen minutes the attendants believed it had come and gone for the last time. The eyes were closed, and as the last breathings came the right hand was stretched out again in the familiar gesture, and death almost instantly followed. There was no evidence of pain in the last moments, and, indeed, the nature of the disease forbids its supposition. The face hardly changed, only settling a little into a look of perfect peace. Mr. Stewart escorted from the room Miss Greeley, who was wonderfully calm, and Mr. Carpenter brought the sad news to the reception room, where friends were waiting. As soon as the next train reached White Plains, the nearest telegraph station, the news was sent on to the city, and in some way communicated itself to the station master and railroad men, and then flew through the train like wildfire, calling forth on every hand sad and kiud expressions of sympathy and regret.

Fearing that the opinion which he expressed regarding Mr. Greeley's dementia may be misunderstood from its imperfect representation by the reporters, Dr. Hammond wishes to say that he made no mention of hearing that Mr. Greeley was demented before the election, nor did he express the opinion that he was worse than delirious during his last illness; Mr. Weed, who, it has been inaccurately stated was at Mr. Greeley's bedside, simply called to inquire after his health.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Pay-day—The Printing Question Postponed—Adjournment Till January 7, 1873.

HARRISBURG, November 27.—In the Convention this morning, a large number of Constitutional provisions were submitted and referred. An effort was made to have the various amendments printed, but it was voted down.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the temporary clerks and the Harrisburg preachers.

Mr. Murphy, the official reporter, was sworn in.

Mr. Hay reported the bills for mileage, stationery and postage of members, which were ordered to be paid.

Mr. Newlin, from the Committe on Printing, reported that Mr. Singerly, public printer, is not entitled, by virtue of his contract with the State, to do the Convention printing.

W. H. Smith and Deacon White reported in favor of Singerly's claim.

The Convention rejected the resolution that he is entitled to the printing, and the motion came up on the resolution of the majority of the Printing Committee that Mr. Singerly is not entitled to the printing.

Harry White moved that the Committee on Printing confer with Mr. Singerly, and if he will do the printing of the Convention in accordance with the contract with the State, to make a contract with him, which was carried by a vote of fifty-seven to forty-nine.

Mr. Newton moved to lay the question on the table. Ayes, 43; nays, 56.

Filibustering now commenced, when Mr. Hopkins called the previous question, which was not sustained, and the Convention decided that the question could not again come during the day.

A motion to adjourn prevailed, which postponed all matters until the meeting in Philadelphia on January 7th.

POLITICAL.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.

For Whom Shall the Liberal-Democratic Electors Cast Their Vote?

BALTIMORE, December 1.—Since the death of Mr. Greeley a number of telegrams have been received in this city inquiring how the electoral college of this State will cast its vote for President, and suggesting unanmity in the vote by the electors in the States electing the Democratic and Liberal tickets. The Maryland electors will have a meeting to-morrow night and decide. The importance attached to the vote to be cast on Wednesday seems to be the bearing it may have on a nomination four years hence. Gov. Hendricks' name is proposed in all the telegrams received here. It is suggested that the National Democratic Committee should express its opinion.

Most Profoun Nonsense.

LAYFAYETTE, Ind., December 1.—The *Courier* of to-morrow will contain the following:

A GRAVE COMPLICATION—THE POSSIBLE CONTINGENCY OF GENERAL GRANT'S DEATH—WHAT THEN?

The death of Horace Greeley, and the possible contingency of General Grant's decease in the uncertainty of human life, present a grave complication in the Presidential succession next Wednesday. The electors meet at the several State capitols to cast their vote. This vote is certified, sealed and transmitted to the President of the Senate in accordance with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, and when the votes shall be opened and counted in the presence of the Senate and House of Representative in February, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President. We assume that since Mr. Greeley is deceased, the electors for the six States he carried, will cast the vote of those States for Thomas Hendricks or some other Democrat. Now suppose in the interval between next Thursday and the Joint Convention in Febuary, Gen. Grant should die, Mr. Hendricks would be the only candidate before the House, which by constitutional requirement must proceed immediately to ballot. They may fillibuster until the 4th of March, when the Vice President elect would succeed; but this is revolutionary. We suggest that on Wednesday Indiana cast her votes for Morton. This will not impair Grant's majority, and covering the contingency of his death present two names for the House election.

EVANS' CASE.

Another Postponement on Account of Illness of Defendant.

[Harrisburg Patriot, 27th.]

The case of George O. Evans, charged with embezzling funds of the commonwealth to the amount of over $291,000, twice postponed on account of the illness of the defendant, was continued by the Dauphin county Court of Common Pleas yesterday afternoon for the third time for the same cause.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of York; Hon Louis W. Hall, of Harrisburg; J. F. Strahan, Esq., of New York, of this city, appeared for the defendant, while the commonwealth was represented by Attorney General Brewster and Hon. Wayne MacVeagh.

At about four o'clock Mr. Hall made a motion for a continuance of the case on account of the absence of the defendant, whose presence could only be secured at the risk of his life. Mr. Hall said the counsel of Evans were anxious that the trial should proceed, and they had made every possible provision to have their client in attendance at court. A Pullman palace car had been secured to convey him from Jersey City to Harrisburg, and up to three o'clock it had been hoped to have him here. Some time during the afternoon the nurse of Evans had arrived in this city and brought with her several affidavits regarding the health of the defendant, which he would read.

The statements set forth in the affidavits were sworn to on the 25th inst. before H. W. Sadler, of New York, Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

AFFIDAVIT OF GEO. O. EVANS.

Geo. O. Evans, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am the defendant in the above entitled action. I am to-day so weak that I am unable to leave my room. I cannot at present go to Harrisburg to attend the trial in the case. I am most desirous that the case should be disposed of as speedily as possible, and have interposed no delay to the trial proceeding which could by any action on my part be avoided. My evidence, I am advised by counsel, is absolutely necessary to present fairly my defense—that without my evidence my case cannot be fairly tried. It is my expectation that in the course of one or two months my physical condition may be so improved that I may be able to give my evidence, and to afford me the opportunity to do so I pray that the case may be so disposed at the present term. GEO. O. EVANS.

AFFIDAVIT OF EVANS' PHYSICIAN.

W. H. White, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I reside at No. 228 Fifth avenue, New York. I have been in practice as a physician in New York city and elsewhere for upwards of eighteen years. I know the above named George O. Evans. He has been under my care as a patient since February 17, 1872. He is now and during that period has been suffering from ulceration of the colon, or large intestine. Since the 5th day of August last, Mr. Evans has been almost entirely confined to his room, being most of the time confined to his bed, and so weak that it has at times been necessary to feed him, and in order to make his bed to carry him from one bed to another. To-day Mr. Evans' condition is such, in consequence of said disease, that he is utterly unable to take a journey to Harrisburg. Such a journey at this time would, in my opinion, be certain to result in Mr. Evans' death. I further swear that it will be impossible for Mr. Evans to undertake such journey with safety to his life for at least several weeks, if not months.

W. H. WHITE.

A CORROBORATIVE AFFIDAVIT.

Ernest Ringer, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I have read the foregoing affidavit of Dr. White. I know Mr. Evans and have attended him as an electric physician. When first called in I thought it very doubtful whether he would live, and though there is some improvement since then I entirely concur in the opinion of Dr. White, that a journey at the present time and in his present condition by Mr. Evans in Harrisburg would be certain to result in his death.

DR. ERNEST RINGER.

Attorney General Brewster followed Mr. Hall. He maintained that the case should not again be continued, as two postponements had already been had on account of the defendant's ill health. It was the duty of counsel of defense to produce the deposition of Evans, containing his testimony, if it was impossible for him to be present. Several authorities were quoted by the attorney general to sustain his position.

Mr. MacVeagh followed for the commonwealth, and he was in turn succeeded by Mr. Lamberton and Judge Black for the defense.

After the arguments of the respective counsel Judge Pearson ordered the following to be entered on the records of the court:

"This case is continued on account of the sickness of George O. Evans and his inability to attend, including his materiality as a witness as per the deposition filed, defendant to pay the costs of the term. The case cannot be again continued for this same cause on the part of the defendant, but to be peremptorily tried when again on the list. The attorneys for the commonwealth agree to take the desposition of George O. Evans before a competent officer on such time as may be agreed on—ten days' notice if the time cannot be agreed on, with interrogatories."

The next court of common pleas will be held in January, at which time George O. Evans' long pending case will be disposed of. Until his trial he will be under $100,000 bail.

Lieutenant Fred Grant is in St. Louis en route for his regiment at Fort Griffin, Texas.

Peace to His Ashes.

BURIAL OF HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The distribution of tickets for admission to the Greeley obsequies was made at the Common Council Chamber this morning to the distinguished personages previously determined upon, President Grant's ticket having been sent to him at the hotel; and thereafter, at about half-past ten o'clock, the party took carriages and left for the Church, according to programme. Broadway was lined with spectators waiting the funeral procession, and flags were suspended at half-mast from nearly all the buildings on either side of the whole length of the thoroughfare. The police stood in front of the church as a guard. The church opened at about half-past ten, although ladies had previously been admitted and filled the galleries.

Dr. Chapin's Church.

The interior of the Church of the Divine Paternity, as it is known, presented a sombrely beautiful appearance. Crape was suspended in profusion. An exquisite floral offering was displayed, having appropriate designs. At the rear of the pulpit is a sheaf of wheat from Chappaqua in the form of a crown. Over the head a pen and ax. A floral wreath to the left of the pulpit bore the letter "H.," also in flowers a plow. From the *Tribune* office to the outside of the church were throngs waiting in respectful silence.

During the hour which elapsed before the arrival of the procession, a strain of music was discoursed by the choir.

Arrival of Dignitaries.

Among the first celebrated dignitaries to arrive were Governor Hoffman, President Grant and Senator Conkling. Soon afterwards and immediately following them came Senator Wilson, Minister Washburne and Secretary Belknap, who sat at the right of the pulpit. There were also Gen. Schurz, Senator Trumbull, and Vice President Colfax, who took seats near the President. The crowds outside extended as far as the eye could reach on either side of Fifth avenue, waiting for the arrival of

The Procession.

At eleven o'clock the funeral procession started from Mr. Sinclair's house, on Forty-fifth street. Many affecting scenes took place there during the morning. Mr. Greeley's daughters were inconsolable in their grief. The corpse was borne by ten men. Next came the chief mourners, then the *Tribune* Association, and next the *Herald* Club.

As the cortege entered the church the solemnity of the scene was most impressive. The stillness was such that it seemed as though the people in the church scarcely breathed. Prominent among those who slowly wound their way up the central aisle were Thurlow Weed, Wm. M. Evarts and Mayor Hall. There were also present Postmaster General Cresswell, General Dix, ex-Governor Morgan, General Sheridan, Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, and a committee of the Union League Club.

The Obsequies Open.

Rev. Dr. Chapin opened the ceremonies by reading an appriate selection from the Scriptures. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg next sang very touchingly "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," after which Henry Ward Beecher delivered

The Funeral Oration.

He spoke substantially as follows:

When men have filled the household of God with their presence, it is not surprising that we miss them, when they leave us for ever; and yet they are constantly, like in the present case, going from us, and others are being called upon, by means of heavenly impulse, to take their places in the great cause of God's truth. The occasion, my friends, is a solemn and sublime one, and we forget the strife and contest of the world—that strife that separated us politically in the affairs of the nation; and join in this meeting to weep over the remains of him who is now in our presence, soon to be taken from us, but whose memory shall live forever in the annals of his country.

Who is this man whom we are here today to commemorate? For thirty years he has filled the land with the greatest controversy. He was a man of war, and yet he died without civic honors; a private citizen and yet we honor him one and all. The President of the United States and his officers are here and bow in silence to the will of God in taking from us our great brother. A little time ago and we were in the midst of a fierce battle, with the great dead the leader of one side; and yet he now lies lifeless before us. It is because the man was something more than a professional man, so good and noble, that he had few compeers. It is for these reasons that we assemble here to mourn the loss of Horace Greeley. For thirty years he built for himself no outward monument, no estate; but here, to-day, between the oceans, there is not a man who has not felt the effects of the labors of Horace Greeley. What matters it that in a conflict over political economy he should be upon one side and you on another. Isn't it enough that he has given his life-blood for the good and to the purpose of a nobler manhood? The husbandman reaps his harvests, the wheat is garnered, it reappears in the school boy and to future generations and in it is the presence of the man. To-day while we are all speaking kindly and sorrowfully for him, think of these conflicts, in which you forget humanity, out of which you have come, and summon your charity, you that have been battling on the other side. After a long and tempestuous voyage he has reached the shore, and angels will welcome him to their outstretched arms. Let us hope that when we die angels will open the gates for us, and receive us to the glory of the Lord.

After the address of Mr. Beecher, which continued but a few moments, "Sleep the Last Sleep" was rendered in a beautiful manner by the quartette from St. Francis Xavier's Church.

Dr. Chapin's Address.

The address was followed by an earnest prayer and another hymn, "Angel's ever bright and fair."

Rev. Mr. Chapin then pronounced the Benediction and the choir sang a most beautiful and touching chant, "O, what is life.

The Funeral Cortege.

The procession then passed down Eighth avenue in the following order the police having previously cleared the roadway from curb to curb:

Mounted police. Broadway squad; Superintendent Kelso, Mayor Hall, Inspectors Dilks and Walling; Fourth precinct police, Captain Ulman, one hundred members.

Five Department under command of Engineer Shay.

Rev. Dr. Pullman officiating Clergyman at the grave.

The Pall Bearers, Chief Justice Chase, Senator Trumbull, Thurlow Weed, J. Chamberlin, Rev. D. Bright, Wm. Orton, D. W. Bruce, Sinclair Tousey, Dudley S. Gregory, H. J. Johnson, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Jno. E. Williams, Senator Fenton, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Robt. Bonner, R. M. Hoe, Peter C. Baker, J. G. Lightbody, Chas. Storrs and John R. Storrs.

HEARSE.

Ida and Gabrielle Greeley and other mourners, in carriages.

The President of the United States, Vice President Colfax and Vice President Elect, Henry Wilson, in an open landau, surrounded by fifty Policemen as a guard of honor.

Governor Hoffman and Governors of adjoining States.

The *Tribune* Editorial and Reportorial Staff.

Typographical Society, Union League Club, Members of the Common Council, Heads of Departments, Distinguished Officials from adjoining cities in carriages, two deep, to the number of eighty-five.

Members of the Liberal Republican General Committees, Union Republican General Committees, Tammany Hall General Committee, Simon Cameron Association, Sons of Temperance.

Delegations from the Arcadian, Eotos, Farmers' and Rural Clubs, and American Institute.

Citizens Generally.

An Immense Multitude of Spectators.

No music was in line, but the procession, as it slowly moved down the avenue, presented a magnificently imposing appearance. The doorsteps of all the houses along the avenue, without exception, were thickly crowded, and the windows and balconies were full. The hotels, club houses and public buildings of all kinds presented a sea of human faces. The gathering was greater than the multitude which welcomed the Grand Duke Alexis or watched the funeral of Abraham Lincoln.

From Dr. Chapin's church to Madison Square, a distance of just a mile; the avenue was nearly blockaded. On the outer edge of the sidewalk the crowd were huddled two and three deep. On the sidewalk within there was barely room to pass.

On Madison Square, and on the space before the Fifth Avenue Hotel the concourse was still greater. All along Broadway from Fourteenth street, through which the cortege moved to Hamilton Ferry, there was a dense mass of people. About Bowling Green, the Battery and the Ferry House the crowd still stood patiently waiting. On the Brooklyn side the same scenes were repeated. Along Union street to Fourth avenue, and down the avenue to the cemetery, stretched the wonderful double lines of watchers.

At Greenwood

there was a still more surprising sight. Here an enormous concourse had gathered, standing about the entrance gates, fringing the winding roads, and concentrating about the open grave, so that the mourners, when the cortege arrived, had the greatest difficulty in following the hearse.

About one hundred and twenty carriages followed the remains to Greenwood. The body was deposited in Mrs. Greeley's lot. There were no ceremonies of any kind, further than laying the body in its last resting place.

Incidents.

Thurlow Weed was a pall bearer at his own request. Dudley S. Gregory, also a pall bearer, was the man who loaned Mr. Greeley the thousand dollars with which he started the *Tribune*.

Applications for tickets to Dr. Chapin's church to-day exceeded fifteen thousand, and the number of tickets issued were fifteen hundred in excess of the capacity of the house. Many thousands visited the church after the services to inspect the decorations.

Marks of Respect.

BUFFALO, December 4.—The flags on the public and private buildings were displayed at half-mast to-day, out of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley. The Board of Trade passed a resolution highly eulogistic of the founder of the *Tribune*.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 4.—The Senate to-day adopted resolutions expressive of the eminent services of Horace Greeley and of sympathy with his bereaved family, and then adjourned, in respect to his memory, during the progress of his obsequies.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—The flags of the newspaper offices are at half-mast in honor of Horace Greeley.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Despatches from many cities in the New England and Middle States to-day say that flags were placed at half mast, bells tolled and appropriate services held in memory of Mr. Greeley.

MINERSVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BURNED.

Loss $4,000—No Insurance.

Last evening at 7¼ o'clock a fire broke out in the Minersville Presbyterian Church, situated on Herron avenue, Thirteenth ward. The church had been lighted up for prayer meeting and no person except the janitor was in the vicinity at the time. The building being frame the flames made quick headway, and but for the prompt efforts of the department, which was early on the ground, the building would have been totally destroyed. The building was badly burnt, however, nearly all the furniture, benches, &c., being destroyed. The fire originated from a lighted bracket lamp being placed too near the wall and igniting the wood work. The damage is estimated at $4,000, on which there is no insurance, as we are informed the insurance had but very recently run out and was not renewed. It is probable that the church will not be rebuilt.

Masks and Faces.

Ladies who mask their faces and necks with enamels endanger their health to no purpose. The plaster work deceives nobody. There is but one article known which will restore a blemished complexion or create external brilliancy and bloom where they have never heretofore existed, and that article is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It performs this toilet miracle by infusing vitality into the skin The floral and herbal of juices which it is composed gently stimulate the circulation in the minute blood vessels and brace the net work of nerves through which they pass. Thus quickened and trengthened the external covering soon acquires a fresh and healthful hue, and avery trace of sallowness disappears. The palest cheeks derive from the beautifying baptism of this delightful cosmetic a warmer hue, and the arms, hands and neck, a blond lustre which the charlatans, who profess to make ladies "beautiful forever" with their poisonous cement, can never hope to imitate.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

For Indigestion.

Dyspepsia, depression of spirit and general debility in their various forms also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Aulisaya Bark* is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists. mw,

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s, 1881, bid	116½
United States 6s (Coupons)	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	112 @112½
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	112 @112½
United States 5-20s, 1865	112 @112½
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	115½
United States 5-20s, 1867	116½
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	115¾
United States 10-40s	108½
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	108¾@109¼
Currency sixes	113½@113
New 5 Per Cents	111¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, December 5, 1872.

REMARKS—Dealers generally report a steady improvement in trade generally, and a liberal increase in sales. The present rise in our rivers will prove beneficial to trade in all its various departments. At the present writing it is impossible to form anything like a correct idea of the amount of coal that will leave on this rise, as that depends altogether on circumstances; if the water holds out it will be large, as there is plenty ready; besides the coal, a large amount of Pittsburgh manufactures will leave during the week. So far as relates to the leading articles of trade, we have but few changes to note, and those will be found under their appropriate heads. Flour—We can report a good trade demand for good family flour; holders are firm without any change in prices; the stock in first hands is considered ample. Apples—The market was decidedly firm with a good trade inquiry; the advance before noted has been sustained. Butter—With larger supplies on the market prices are not so firm; the principal demand was for the better grades. Dressed Hogs—The receipts are increasing with a fair demand.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,160
Wheat, sks	515
Butter, pks	26
Apples, bbls	364
Corn, sks	478
Barley, sks	801
Oats, sks	660
Bacon, tcs	18
Bacon, pieces	8,973

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance is obtained.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—There is a good supply of smoked meat in first hands; the current rates are: hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, sugar cured, 8½c; plain do., 6½c; clear sides, 11c; clear rib do, 10½c; rib sides, 10c. Breakfast bacon, 12½c. Dried beef, 18c. Mess Pork, $15 50. Ham sausage, 10c. Lard—tierces, 9¼c; half bbl, 10¼c; kegs and buckets, 10½c. Pigs feet—kegs, $2 50; half bbl, $5 00. Beef tongues, $7 50 per dozen.

GROCERIES—The market was steady but not very active; the current rates are as follows:

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23c; prime, 22c; good, 21c; fair, 20c; Java, 25a26c; mocha, 32c. Roasted in lb. packages, 25c; loose, 24½c.

SUGARS—Granulated, 13½c; crushed, 13¾c; powdered, 13¾c; A. coffee, 12½c; B., 12¾c; ex. C., 12¼c; C., 12¾c; Chesapeake ex. C, 12c; molasses sugars, 8½a10c; Porto Rico, 10¾a11c. Demerara, 11½a11¾c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾a9c; Rangoon, 7¾a8c.

SPICES—Grain pepper, 23c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 50c; clover, 35c; nutmegs, $1 25.

HAY—The market was a firm one; the demand was fully up with the supply; the extreme rates are $33 00a34 00a36 00 per ton as per quality.

POTATOES—Are in fair demand; prime peach blows, 70c in bulk; in lots 75a80c, sacked in a small way.

POULTRY—Dull, there being no fixed price; holders generally accept the best offer.

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged at 8a8½c per lb.

BUTTER—The market has undergone no quotable change; the demand for choice roll was steady and sales regular at 26, 28a30; medium and common grades were dull.

CIDER—Is in good supply, with sales at $5 50a6 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—The receipts are steadily increasing. The stock in first hands being large we note sales of Ohio Goshen at 16¼a17c; Sweitzer 15a16½c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—The stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. We continue to quote Sackett's & Carey's Belle berries $14 00 per bbl; common $10a12.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $8 00 per can.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand limited. We note small sales apples at 4a6c per lb; peaches prime, halves, 7a8c; blackberries 12a13c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in pretty freely. We note sales to packers 5c; in a small way 5¼a6c. The supply was equal to the demand.

EGGS—The stock of fresh ones on sale is small with holders asking 34a35c per doz.

FLOUR—The prices we have before noted have been maintained. Leading houses report a good business at the following: Choice red winter $8a8 50; spring wheat $7 50a8 00; rye flour $5 25a5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The demand is improving with light receipts to operate on. Wheat was more fancied for home use and for export we quote, good to choice red winter $1 65a1 70, white $1 85a1 90: amber $1 83a1 85. Oats are in better demand with limited stocks to operate on, we quote mixed to prime white 40a42c. Corn, shelled, is firmer since the receipts fell off, we note sales at 55a59c; ears, in bulk, 53; Rye quiet and nominal, 85a90c, Barley is selling at a variety of figures, from 85c to $1 90.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, December 5, 1872.

REMARKS—The market remains dull and buyers of crude are holding off for lower figures, whilst holders think that $3 50 is a pretty low figure for a barrel of oil. At Parker's that is the present situation of the market, and how long before there will be a change is further on.

REFINED.

The market is reported firm at New York and Philadelphia for spot or this month at 27a27½c; the rates here are unchanged.

OIL BARRELS.

Are steady with a good demand; city make $2 15; country $2 10.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 4.—The *Courier* says: The market was dull and seemed weaker at all points; on the upper road $3 80 was bid, and at Oil City $4 00 was the highest prices reached, the bidding was $3 95 when the market closed dull with the following transactions:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls Titusville Pipe.....$3 90
500 do spot..... 3 90

OIL CITY.

500 do do 4 00

NEW YORK, December 4.—Closing of the 3d inst., the market remained unchanged; crude in bulk was offered at 12¾c with a moderate trade. Sales of 2,500 bbls at private terms; refined 27½c; sales of 2,500 bbls to suit vessels at the above figure; crude in shipping order 18½a18¾c; cases 31½c; naptha 18c for city and 17½c for western. Philadelphia delivery quiet at 27c for refined an short delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—Market dull.

Standard White	27c
Crude in bulk	12½c
Cases	32c
December	27c

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 4.—Market dull at $3 70a3 75.

OIL CITY, December 4.—Market quiet at $4 00; lower road $3 85; upper road $3 75.

ROUSEVILLE, December 4.—Market very quiet and quoted at $3 90a4 00.

TITUSVILLE, December 4.—Market quiet and dull with nothing; impossible to give quotations.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday, December 4, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipt of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny Yards were 29 cars or 540 head. In addition to these the droves from the surrounding country increased the offerings to a total of 800 head. In point of quality the cattle offered were about the same as have been coming in for a month past, that is a sprinkling of extra—the bulk being medium to common. Yesterday Marks & Bro. and J. Needy had some prime stock, but thinking the prices offered were not good enough withdrew it from the market. Trade opened up about seven o'clock and ruled slow from the opening to the close. The rain and mud interfered with trade seriously, and as not more than half a supply of cattle were wanted to meet the demand, it will at once be seen that the condition of the market was bad. Not many cattle were sold until nine o'clock, and then trade moved a little livelier, but only for a short time; the market closing at 11:30 dull and weak, with a great many cattle unsold. The market was considered by many to be the worst we have had for a long time. The butchers made their appearance at the yards complaining of the bad meat market, occasioned by the abundance of poultry offering, and declared that if they purchased it would be at low figures, as most of them had stock enough to run another week. With this feeling ruling, and the uncertainty of better markets further east most of the drovers broke on their lots and commenced selling, although they did not succeed in closing out. L. Holms & Co., Jacob Neely, M. Varner, M. Little and others, sent droves to East Liberty for wholesale.

FRESH COWS.

The number of fresh cows on sale to-day amounted to about seventeen head in the hands of Brinkerhoof & Skelly of Wooster, Ohio. They report trade good for prime milkers, and fair sale for common, but good preferred at better prices. They may be quoted at from $40 to $60 per head, according to quality.

STOCK CATTLE.

The number of stock cattle on sale today was small. There ware several Washington county farmers in the market today inquiring for cattle but we could learn of no sales. Prices may be quoted at from $3 25 to $4 00.

BULLS.

The supply of bulls on sale to-day was fair and the market dull except for strictly prime which grade sells at from $2 75 to 3 25.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale to-day was large, amounting to some 800 head. The demand was fair but the large number on sale caused lower prices than would otherwise have ruled; however, all things considered, the hog trade was better than that of cattle or sheep. Most of the offerings were sold. Prices ranged from $4 00 to 4 50 wholesale, and from $4 50 to 5 10 retail.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale to-day amounted to about 1,000 head. The market was a bad one from the opening to the close. Several lots of sheep were withdrawn and sent to East Liberty and the country. In quality the offerings were generally poor and with a very limited demand and the supply above three-quarters more than the number required; the market could not under the circumstances fail to be a dull one.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, December 5, 1872.

CATTLE.

The market was a firm one and the offerings not being large holders put up prices 25c per hundred pounds all round; an improvement in the East was given as a reason for this movement; the retail butchers say their occupation is a hard one; the abundant supply of poultry, game and oysters have made buyers of beef scarce and they contend that the present figures are entirely too high, but so long as consumers can obtain cheap meat their complaints don't amount to anything serious.

PRICES:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$6 75a7 25
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	5 75a6 25
Prime, 1,200 lbs steers	5 75a6 75
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	4 75a5 25
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 75a5 25
Stock steers 800 to 1,000 lbs	3 50a4 75
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50a3 75

HOGS.

The receipts were large, the pens crowded and prices declined from 30 to 35c per cwt., with more sellers than buyers at the decline; as a matter of course buyers took advantage of the large amount on sale, and were thus enabled to obtain hogs at a pretty low figure; prices being the lowest yet reached.

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 15
Prime "	4 00
Yorkers	3 90a4 00

The largest inquiry was for smooth hogs with an average weight of 200 lbs.

SHEEP.

The market contained a fair supply; the rates were the same as those current at the date of our last report. The demand was principally for the best grades; the advance then noted was maintained, and generally speaking most of the offerings were not of the best kind, hence all the good lots offered sold readily at quotations; we quote as follows:

PRICES.

90 to 100 lbs. fine wool	$6 00a6 25
90 to 95 lbs. fine wool	5 50a5 75
80 to 85 lbs. fine wool	5 00a5 75
100 to 110 lbs. coarse wool	5 50a5 75
Lambs	5 00a6 00a7 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Money, sharp demand and firm at 7a7 1-16 per cent per day; and closing at 7 per cent. gold.

Sterling quiet, at 8⅝a8¾, long; 10a10¼, short sight.

Gold quiet at 112¾a112⅞; loans 1-64 to flat.

Clearings, $51,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $262,000

Governments quiet and firm; Treasury purchased only $560,006 at 112 59-100a112 74-100.

State bonds dull, except in Tennessees, which are strong.

In stocks business in dull, except Pacific Mail and Rock Island; the former being weak and sold down to 84⅞; Rock Island strong and advanced to 114¾ under renewed rumors of scrip dividend, but fell off at the close; this stock reported part of the Northwestern programme. An explanation of the recent advance in Harlem is the fact that a subscription paper is in circulation among the shareholders for an extension of the charter to five hundred years. The fluctuations in other shares were unimportant, though prices were somewhat lower in the afternoon, in sympathy with the reaction in Rock Island, but closed steady.

The Bank of Commerce and the Fourth National Bank returned to the Treasury to-day $1,204,677 additional legal tenders, being part of the money placed with them in October. The balance of the government money in these banks is $2,691,603.

DRY GOODS.

Business is rather good to-day; the market for cotton goods is still firm, with an advancing tendency in Nashua E, Saranac E, Cabot A and Dwight W; brown sheetings have been advanced ¼c per yard; Canton flannels continue in demand, and very scarce for low and medium qualities; wool flannels active, scarce and in short supply, and sold ahead; horse blankets scarce and in demand. Foreign goods quiet, with good demand for Empress cloths, which are scarce.

PRODUCE.

Cotton higher and in fair demand; low middling 19½c. Flour steady with a moderate export demand, white wheat extra $7 90; extra Ohio $7a9 25; St. Louis $7 10a11 00. Corn meal quiet, Whisky firmer at 93¾a94c. Wheat firmer with a fair export demand; No 2 Milwaukee $1 53a1 55; winter red western $1 62. Rye scarce and firm at 90a92c. Corn and malt unchanged. Corn less active; western mixed 93c; sail do 65c; oats are a shade firmer, old western mixed 50a55c; black western 46a52c; eggs unchanged; hops firm ar 35a45c for 1872; leather quiet and firm at 28c31c; Orniocq 27a28c; wool quiet, extra pulled 45c; coffee quiet; Rio 15¼a18½; sugar dull, fair to good refined 9¾a10c; Petroleum, crude 12¾c; refined 27½c; mess pork dull at $15 75a16 00; beef quiet, mess $10a12; cut meats unchanged; lard weak, prime steam 7⅞a8, kettle 9¾c; butter and cheese unchanged; manufactured articles, copper steady, ingot $30 50a31 00; pig iron dull and heavy, Scotch $45a55, American $48a51, bar quiet at $120; Russia sheet $16 00; nails steady, cut $5 0c; clinch $75a80.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 4.—Cotton active; low middling 18¾c. Flour firm and in fair demand at $7 35a7 50. Wheat—demand good at full prices; best grades scarce at $1 62a1 67. Corn quiet; old 42a43c; new 40a41c. Oats quiet at 27a35c. Rye in fair demand and market firm at 68a70c. Barley dull but unchanged. Groceries steady with a fair demand. Oils steady and unchanged. Mess pork $12. Lard dull; steam 7¼a7½c; kettle 7¾a7¾c. Bulk meats in fair jobbing demand; shoulders 3¾a4c; clear rib sides 5¼a5¾c; clear sides 11c; old shoulders 5c; new sides, clear rib 8½c; clear sides 8¾c; sugar cured hams firm, with a fair demand, at 24c. Hogs steady, with a moderate demand, at $3 65a3 75. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand, at 85c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 3.—Flour steady and in fair local shipping inquiry; stock light and prices unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 09a1 08¾ seller January. Corn dull, at 30¾a30¾ cash seller December; 31a31¾c seller January; rejected 28½29½c. Oats quiet but steady, at 24a13⅝c cash seller December; 24¾a24¾c seller January. Rye strong, at 58a58¼c. Barley quiet but steady; No 2 61¼a62c; No 3 51¼a53c. Pork dull; sales $11 87a12 00 cash; $12 seller March. Lard easier and fairly active, at 7¼c seller January; 7¾c seller February. Boxed meats steady; long clear 6¼c; short rib 6c seller February; sales of shoulders at 4¼c. Whisky quiet at 88c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 4.—Flour and wheat dull, but unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western 6¾c. Oats firmer; western mixed 43a45c; white 46a48c. Rye quiet at 80a90s. Provisions very quiet. Mess pork $15 50; bulk shoulders 4¾c; rib sides 6¼a7c; clear rib sides 7¾a7¾c. Bacon, only a limited jobbing demand; shoulders 6¼a6¾c; hams dull dull at 15c. Lard very dull at 8c. Butter very firm and stock scarce; choice western roll 28c. Whisky firm at 93¼a94c.

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A medicine that has done more than all the prescriptions of the pharmacopœia to protect the human system against the bodily ills superinduced by unhealthy surroundings, is certainly worthy of universal confidence. It is mainly on account of its extraordinary preventive properties that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is so exceedingly popular in localities subject to the visitation of miasmatic fevers and other diseases produced by empoisoned air. A family that has escaped sickness during a sickly season in consequence of using the Bitters as a safeguard, is a living advertisement of the virtues of the preparation. The whole neighborhood realize the fact. "I couldn't have believed it," says one. "I scarcely credited the advertisements; but one must believe what one sees," says another. "It is the very thing we need in this unwholesome section of country," remarks a third. And the result is that the instinct of self-defense, the first law of nature, induces three fourths of that community to obtain a supply of the great vegetable antidote before the next sickly season sets in. In winter, when the system requires extra vigor and elasticity to enable it to baffle the effects of damp and cold, the Bitters will be found particularly serviceable. Rheumatism will not be apt to fasten upon muscles and nerves that have been braced up by this excellent invigorant and nervine; nor will the severities of the season, which have such a disastrous effect on the pulmonary organs of the feeble and delicate, be likely to exercise the same untoward influence in cases where the stomach and the external surface of the body (which always sympathizes with the digestive organs) have been toned and stimulated by a course of the restorative. The fits of indigestion and irregularities of the bowels which proceed from sudden changes of weather may always be averted by a timely use of the Bitters.

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